Carolina Observer.

VOL. XII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY AFTERNOON, OCTOBER 2, 1828. [NO. 591.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per square for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Notice.

On TUESDAY, the 8th of October next, I WILL sell on the premises, sundry LOTS, on Person street, (Fayetteville) now occupied by William Forbes and others; and a valuable Lot on the west side of Green street, where Mr. Grove formerly resided. And on Thursday, the 30th of the same month, I will sell at the Saw Mills on Lower Little River, (Cumberland county) belonging to the estate of B. W. Williams, deceased, about

3000 Acres of Land,

including a SAW MILL FRAME on the South side said river. Also, about 95 acres of Land near the South of said river, which includes the Mill Site formerly Philemon Hodges'. Also, the reversion of about 4000 acres of Land and the Saw Mills on said River, the property of said B. W. Williams, dec. A credit of one and two years will be given; the purchase money to be secured by personal security or otherwise at my option. Also,

8 or 10 Negroes,

principally men, on a credit of nine months, purchasers giving bond and approved security.

ARCH'D McBRYDE, *Executor.*

September 25. 90 3w.

Take Notice.

AT the last term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Cumberland County, the Subscriber qualified as Administrator to the Estate of Ferabee Williams, deceased. All persons who owe the said estate are therefore requested to come forward immediately and make payment; and those having demands or claims against it to present them within the time limited by law, or they will be barred a recovery.

JOHN C. WILLIAMS, *Administrator.*

September 28, 1828. 90tf.

Saddlery & Harness Making.

THE subscriber having taken a Store in the Brick Row at Liberty Point, three doors from the Point, will at all times keep on hand a supply of

Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Mounting, Bits,

and every other article in that line of business, or will make any article to order.

DAVID L. EVANS.

Fayetteville, Sept. 25. 90 4t.

A Teacher wanted.

A Gentleman, who can come well recommended, is wanted to take charge of the Hay Mount Academy, in Fayetteville Applications, (if by letter, post paid,) may be made to the Editor of the Observer. Sept 18.

JUST PUBLISHED.

GALES'S NORTH CAROLINA

ALMANACK,

FOR

1829.

RECEIVED and for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Publishers' prices, by

E. J. HALE.

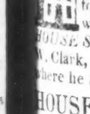
Fayetteville, Sept. 18.

Mallett's Mill

IS now in operation, and in order to receive Grain upon the customary rates, for grinding and cleaning.

Fayetteville, Sept 1, 1828. 87tf.

Mansion House.



THE Subscriber having moved from Camden to this place, respectfully informs the public, that he has taken that well known stand, adjoining the *COURT HOUSE SQUARE,* recently occupied by Mr. John W. Clark, and usually known as CLARKS' HOTEL, where he has opened a

HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT,

under the above title. The premises are spacious, and well adapted to the business; the Stables are large and supplied with careful Ostlers; and Travellers will find every convenience customary in the best houses of the kind.

To Professional Gentlemen and others having business in this place connected with the Courts, this Establishment offers advantages superior to any other.

Persons travelling with their families can be accommodated with private apartments, and every attention will be given to insure the comfort of those who may call.

Members of the approaching Legislature would be accommodated in the best manner.

Town Boarders can be accommodated at the terms usual in this place. JOHN McCOLL.

Columbia, S. C., September 9th, 1828. 89 5w.

A letter from Boston, dated September 13, says:

"It is now so late in the season, that perhaps we may mention, without giving offence, that there has been a little touch of the yellow fever here within the last fortnight—though the papers are silent, and little is said, and apparently, as little cared about it by the people. The fever appeared near the place called Federal Court, or between that place and the water. It is the spot where the yellow fever has always appeared, if at all, in Boston. There have been seven cases and five deaths. Neither the editors, nor the doctors, nor the people here believe in the doctrine of importation or contagion. And, hence, they seem to give themselves no more trouble about it, than about any other epidemic. The cases are pronounced 'sporadic,' and all apprehension vanishes. But, in sober truth, this fever has been traced to an *imported cargo of hides.*"

From the Berkshire American.

THE CAST-OFF LEATHER APRON.

Those who are at all acquainted in the pleasant village of Fairbush, must have noticed, in a central part of it, a large three story house, now mouldering to decay, but which once in lofty pride everlooked the more modest and humble tenements in the neighborhood. There is nothing remarkable or uncommon in a three story house, merely as such; but with the one we have mentioned is connected a tale, and with the tale, a moral, which may be of use to those who are ambitious of stepping out of the walks of life for which nature and education have fitted them, and who are vainly desirous of forgetting the humble but honest means by which they have risen to wealth and respectability.

Fritz Pigiron began life in the capacity of a blacksmith. At the close of his apprenticeship, his whole possessions were comprised in his "freedom suit;" and he was obliged to labor for some time as a journeyman, to earn money sufficient to set himself up in business. Ambitious of appearing before the world as a master mechanic, he contented himself with a very humble stock of materials in the outset; and an old anvil, two or three hammers, a pair of broken winded bellows, and a few pounds of iron, were all he had to begin with. But Fritz was noted for his industry and economy. The sparks began to rise from his forge before the stars had gone out in the morning; and the sound of his hammer continued in the evening after all the village around was buried in the silence of sleep.—Fritz was besides a complete master of his trade. No son of Vulcan could turn his iron on the anvil with more dexterity, or ply the hammer with more decided and proper effect. And albiet he did not aspire to the dignity of forging a thunder-bolt, no mortal man could mould a horse shoe, pare a hoof, or drive a nail to better advantage than Fritz Pigiron.

With such ability and such habits as these, Fritz soon began to rise from his low estate, and in a short time fairly shook hands with poverty, that is to say, he was clear of debt, had procured him a good set of tools, a handsome stock of iron and steel, and had money before hand. He spent nothing unnecessarily, laid out nothing in fine clothes, and evidently regarded his leather apron as the most becoming part of his apparel. He married a wife as industrious and economical as himself; and though children flocked in upon them, they nevertheless in the course of time arose to absolute wealth.

Industry always deserves, and wealth usually commands respect. On both these accounts it was very fully accorded to Fritz Pigiron and his family. He was regarded as an industrious and thriving man; as one who had raised himself from the lowest poverty to be the richest among his brother mechanics; and himself and family were respected accordingly.

Fritz had hitherto occupied a moderate sized, but very convenient house, and as well calculated to insure the comfort of his family as one thrice its size. But alas, for the influence of immoderate desires! Fritz, in an evil hour, resolved on pulling down and building bigger. Accordingly materials were procured and workmen employed at great expense, and a house three stories high, and every way three times as large as was necessary to accommodate his family, was erected in its stead. Superb houses demand costly furniture, and a great deal of it; and neither Fritz nor his family seemed willing that a mansion with so fair an outside should be wanting in its interior decorations. In short there was not a house in all the village of Fairbush, which could equal that of Fritz Pigiron, in the loftiness of its size or the costliness of its furniture.

During the building of this house, the neighbors of Fritz, and especially his brother mechanics, while glancing at the work, would frequently indulge in such expressions as these—'Pride will have a fall.' 'Neighbor Pigiron is becoming rather disordered in his *upper story.* It's a wonder if the top of his house don't find the bottom of his purse!' and they finally christened the house by the name of *Pigiron's Folly.*

But where is the use of a fine house and costly furniture, if one cannot exhibit them to fine company. So thought Fritz, so thought his wife, and so thought the whole family. Parties then must be given;—and none but the 'first' in the village, of course, could be admitted into any thing like a fashionable *jam.* Mechanics were wholly out of the question, as the Pigirons said, and never invited into 'good society."

Fritz Pigiron now began to be ashamed of his occupation, and to regret that he was ever bred a blacksmith. If he was ashamed of it, his wife and daughters were still more so, and would have given all the silk in their wardrobes if the stain of charcoal had never come over the hands of Mr. Pigiron. But as the past could not be recalled, it was resolved that no time should be lost in wiping out the stain for the future. Accordingly the leather apron of Fritz, to which he owed all his present consequence, was cast aside in scorn; the anvil was heard to sound no longer; the very shop itself was razed to the ground, and every trace of it removed from sight—in a word, Fritz Pigiron set up for a *gentleman.*

But it is the misfortune of those, who quit their own sphere and usurp a place in a higher, to feel insecure in their new station; to imagine that every body considers them as intruders, and under those impressions to take all imaginable pains to prove their claims to the rank which they have but lately assumed. They are apt to launch out into a sea of extravagance, in dress, furniture, and equipage, and not only so, but exhibit a haughtiness of carriage which has no parallel among those whose claims to superior rank are not likely to be disputed. They endeavor especially, to separate themselves as far ar possible from their former associates and those whose rank they have endeavored to abandon, lest the appearance of intimacy, or even of friendly recognition, should be construed into an acknowledgment of equality. They are constantly acting on the defensive, and betray their origin by their over anxiety to conceal it.

This was precisely the case with Fritz Pigiron and his family. Every nerve must be strained to make a *show.* Their former acquaintance must be abandoned of course. "It is so very vulgar," said they, "to associate with mechanics!" "Lud," exclaimed the Miss Pigirons, "that any body should presume to think of going into 'good society' with their hands befouled with the dirt of the shop!" but the *shop,* like the evil genius of Brutus, was ever ready to appear to them at Philippi. The sound of an anvil struck them dumb, the grating of a file set their teeth on edge; and the very mention of a leathern apron threw them into hysterics. The youngest child was once the innocent cause of great mortification to the elder part of the family, and drew upon itself a severe chastisement for its infantile thoughtlessness. It was in "good society," and the child said, "Pa, pa, why don't you wear your leather apron as you used to do, and"—'Shoh! Shoh!' said Fritz, stopping the child's mouth with his hand; "what's the choild a dreamen about? as sure as I'am aloive, the choild is crazy—here, do take it out of the room, Mrs. Pigiron." The good lady did as she was requested, but in no gentle manner; for she nearly jerked off the child's arm. The Miss Pigirons blushed and fidgeted, and endeavored to draw off the attention of the company from the unlucky child, by making some unmeaning observations about the weather, asking the gentlemen's opinion of the last novel, how they liked the last Sunday's sermon, and whether they were fond of music—all of which subjects had been two or three times discussed before. As for the offending child, it was sent to bed without its supper, and the next day severely birched for its innocent mention of the leather apron.

At length Fritz Pigiron and his family contracted so great and such a morbid sensibility on the subject of his former occupation, that the very sound of an anvil half a mile off, or the sight of a leather apron on one of their industrious neighbors, was found to be an insufferable annoyance. They would fain have had every blacksmith banished beyond sight and hearing.

From his extravagant mode of living, and the great expense of supporting his gentlemanly pretensions, the affairs of Fritz became embarrassed. He was daily running in debt, suits were entered against him, executions were levied on his property, his costly furniture was sold, one article after another, by the sheriff; and at last the house itself was brought under the *hammer.* Fritz was allowed a week's time to procure and remove to an humble dwelling; but on the last day previous to his expected departure, a strange noise being heard by the family in the upper part of the house, search was made, and lo! in one corner of the room lay Fritz Pigiron with his head closely enveloped in his cast-off leather apron, on removing which he was found to be black in the face, and the vital spark extinguished.

How the leather apron came to be preserved after the transformation of its owner, and his consequent antipathy to every thing connected with his former occupation, was at that time and continues to be even to this day, a matter of wonder in the village of Fairbush. But so it was—as if the badge of his early prosperity, when cast off and despised, should still continue in existence, only to become the instrument of his death.

Mistakes of Ambiguity.—Ambiguity of speech sometimes leads to very sad mistakes. A militia captain received a billet from a lady of fashion, requesting "the pleasure of his company to tea" on a certain evening. Now a query arose how to understand the word company; and the captain being a man of real military views, very naturally came to the conclusion that it meant neither more nor less than the *Company* of Militia which he had the honor to command. Accordingly what was the astonishment of his hostess and her friends to behold not only the captain, but his whole company, from the highest subaltern to the most ragged private, armed and equipped in their usual style, punctual to the hour of invitation, dry as dust and hungry as lions! Never was such consternation in the drawing room before.

Lawsuit transferred to the Courts below.—At the funeral of an advocate, which took place lately at Munich, when the coffin was lowered into the grave, a man approached and threw into it, with many oaths, the deed of a law-suit, that the defunct might finish in hell the process which had caused ruin upon earth. (Fares de Londres.)

Mr. Monroe and the Post office.—So much has been said respecting Mr. Monroe in connection with this subject, that a friend of his has assumed the responsibility of violating a private letter to express his sentiments on the occasion.

"As to my accepting the appointment, it is impossible, not on account of the grade of the office, for I have accepted that of Magisttrate in this county, and acted in some instances: nor would I refuse to accept any trust in which I could render any essential service to the country. But I act upon the consideration that I could accept it only with a view to emolument. If the nation is willing that an individual who has served them thus long, and in the offices I have held, should be reduced to want, and I cannot escape that fate by my own means, I am willing to meet it, rather than take any office to prevent it. I feel much gratified however, at the feeling manifested towards me by my fellow citizens of New York.

N. Y. Advertiser.

Indigo.—Isaac Dunbar, a planter of Mississippi, has succeeded in cultivating the indigo plant to such an extent, that he has this year made 1000 or 1500 lbs. of indigo equal to the Bengal.

Adams Desperation.—The subjoined extract from a most extraordinary Circular of the Adams Corresponding Committee at Centreville, Maryland, dated 16th September, shows what a desperate game will be played by the administration party in that State. To what a wretched condition would the elective franchise, which is the boast of America, be reduced, should the spirit and conduct disclosed in this daring attempt to overawe public opinion, and to intimidate voters at the poll so on become general throughout this country!

We find this Circular in the Baltimore Republican. The following is the extract:

"The chairman of the district committee and the Secretary must urge upon the several committee men, *the necessity to see that all voters known to be favorable, and those who may be deemed* DOUBTFUL, BE FURNISHED WITH THE MEANS OF CONVEYANCE *to the polls, and when there* KEPT IN VIEW *by the persons who convey them* UNTIL THEY HAVE VOTED; each committee man to be as active and industrious as possible on the day of election, *a part of whom, the* MOST POWERFUL, *both in* PERSONAL STRENGTH *and* COURAGE, not less than SIX, must be appointed to stand constantly at the polls for the purpose as well of defending the rights of our friends, as to object to illegal voters, many of whom, particularly young men, nearly of age, will no doubt be pushed forward. *****We beg leave also to recommend to the chairman and secretary *to have frequent and* PRIVATE *meetings, taking always such precautions that we may act completely and fully organized before those in opposition to us are* AWARE OF WHAT WE ARE ABOUT. We cannot close this communication *without urging it as of the* UTMOST *importance* that this and all other matters connected with our arrangements should be kept ENTIRELY TO OURSELVES, at any rate until the ORGANIZATION of our PLANS is fully matured."

What freeman's heart does not burn with honest indignation at such outrageous conduct!—*Raleigh Star.*

Lorenzo Dow.—This celebrated minister of the Gospel, we learn from a western paper, is now travelling through the State of Tennessee. It is announced that he will preach in Nashville on the 30th inst.

The English quarter of Wheat weighs 560 pounds, being a quarter of a ton—this is equal to 8 English bushels of 70 pounds each, or 9 1-8 American bushels of 60 pounds each. This computation should always be attended to in bringing the English quarter of wheat into American bushels.

The English sack of Flour weighs 280 pounds—7 sacks equal to 10 American barrels, or 1,960 pounds.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

The correct mode of opposing the Tariff.—We are pleased to hear, that a Kentucky Drover with 30 or 40 very fine Horses and excellent Mules, has been, for full ten days, at Statesburg, and such is the spirit of Independence and opposition to unconstitutional and inexpedient legislation, that he has not been able to sell one. We also, understand he has sold but four since he crossed the Mountains. There is another drove similarly situated. Hogs (shoats) have met with the same reception. Heretofore, an early drove of horses and mules would have been sold out in ten days at Statesburg.—*Camden Journal.*

Pork and Molasses.—"The New Englanders are charged with eating pork and molasses—pork and molasses *together.* Now, although nineteen-twentieths of the United States' people, out of New England, believe this to be a favorite garbage for a New Englander, it is a dish hardly ever heard of here. I have inquired of old and young; and, recurring to the old way of putting the matter, I now declare, that I have never been able to meet with a dish of the sort, nor with more than two persons who ever had met with a dish of the sort, either at sea or on shore. The New Englanders do eat pork—and they do eat molasses; and if you look into the catalogue of ships' stores for a New England fisherman, or whaler, you may be pretty sure of seeing the two articles enumerated on the bill, side by side with each other, if not in the very same line. This may have generated the report—a joke, at first, undoubtedly; but now a matter of universal and established faith."

The Revenue.—The gross revenue that accrued in this port last year, amounted to $13,218,963

The amount accrued in the first two quarters of this year is—

First quarter, ending 31st March,	$4,189,116
Second quarter, ending 30th June,	$3,898,197
	$8,087,313

The last two quarters generally are less productive than the first two; but it is probable the gross revenue of this year at the port of New York, will fully equal that of last year.—*N. Y. American.*

The attempted ascent of Mr. Robertson, yesterday, in his balloon, was brought to a speedy termination, which at one time was also very menacing. The balloon, at about six, was launched into the air, from the north east corner of Castle Garden, with a fresh north-east wind. The consequence was, that before it could rise sufficiently high to clear the flag-staff, directly under its lee, the wind drew the whole equipage against it, and there became entangled. The thin silk was speedily torn, the gas was escaping, the car almost bottom upwards, and the traveller lying, apparently unconscious, across the netting and the hoop that confined the cords, his head hanging down. He was then at an elevation of some seventy feet, and directly over the stone and gravel of the block upon which the fort is built. The universal fear was that he would fall and be dashed to pieces. Happily the halyards of the flag were thrown to him, which he grasped, by instinct as it were, and at the same moment almost fell from the car, and after a momentary suspense in air, slid, or rather fell, rapidly along the rope, and was received at the foot of the flag-staff on the top of the battlements by some persons prepared to catch him. He thus escaped without accident, and probably with less mental suffering than was endured by tens of thousands of spectators, who witnessed, without being able to relieve his peril. Was there a single one among them who did not at the moment ask him or herself, as the case might be, whether such utterly useless exhibitions, as balloon ascensions—leading to no possible good end—ought to be encouraged?

N. Y. American.

The new Customs Bill of England, which went into operation on the 10th August, aims a blow at our navigation, which should be promptly met. The great article of our export trade to England is cotton, and through *it* our navigation has been struck at, as follows:—By the Commercial Convention now in force between the two countries, articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture of either, may be exported and imported in the ships of both, upon the same terms, as to duty. This equality, which, from the commencement of our existence as a nation, has been and is, the basis of its commercial policy, does not suit England. Either through greater skill, or greater industry, or superiority in naval construction, our ships get nine-tenths of the trade. Ashamed, directly to acknowledge that their shipping cannot meet ours upon equal terms, the British government now seek by indirection to accomplish what openly they are unwilling to attempt; and have therefore lowered the duty upon cotton *imported from British possessions to 4d. per cwt.*, while the same cotton, exported directly from the U. States, would pay (at the rate of 6 per cent. duty) about 3s. per cwt., making a difference upon a bale of 300 lbs. of *eight shillings sterling,* or $1 78—almost, at the present very low rate of freights, equal to the whole freight of a bale.

That this difference of duty upon the same article, when imported from different places, is in violation of the spirit, if not the letter, of the 2d section of the Commercial Convention, which guarantees that no higher or other duty shall be charged upon the products of the respective countries, than is charged upon similar products from other countries, cannot, we think, be doubted. And if so, would not the Executive be authorized to exercise his discretion in taking the proper means to give effect to such a construction of the Convention.

As our law now stands, there is nothing, as we apprehend, to prevent a British vessel loading with cotton, and, after clearing for England, and giving the bond required *not to land* her cargo, or any part of it, in any colonial port, she may touch at Halifax, or Bermuda, or any other colonial port, and then, without *landing her cargo,* and therefore without forfeiting the bond given here, take a fresh clearance as from a British possession, and thus entitle her cotton to the benefit of the new duty.

This indirect voyage would indeed be a violation of *the spirit* of the acts of Congress of 1818 and 1820, prohibiting, in certain cases, all intercourse between the United States and the British colonies in British ships; but *the letter* of the bond admits of it; and hence is an additional argument to be drawn in favour of the interposition of the Executive to protect Ameican navigation against this insidious and indirect assault upon it.

We find it is supposed by some, that this circuitous voyage, in order to insure the lower duty, may be performed by American, as well as English vessels. This is an error. In the first place American ships are not permitted to go to British colonial ports at all: and secondly, if they could, no *foreign ship* can go from the colonies to the mother country.—*N. Y. American.*

Blanks for sale.

FOREIGN.

New York, Sept. 22.

Yesterday, the packet ship Columbia, Captain Delano, arrived from London, bringing us London papers to the evening of August 22.

The Courier of the evening of August 22d, says—"Still no news from the Russian army later than the date of the 14th Bulletin." Hence the capture of Schumla is doubted.

An Austrian vessel arrived at Leghorn from Alexandria on the 6th of August, which brought advices that at her departure thirty transports were fitting out in great haste, to bring back Ibrahim's forces from the Morea.

A joint declaration was expected to be issued by the ministers of Great Britain, France, and Russia, at Corfu, as soon as the French troops, part of which were at sea, arrived on the shores of Greece.

No arrangement had been made in consequence of the resignation of the Duke of Clarence as Lord High Admiral. In noticing some remarks in the *Journal des Debats*, the Courier says, "If the French paper had been better informed, it would have known that the resignation of the Duke has not been occasioned by political causes.

City, twelve o'clock, (August 22.)

The Funds remained heavy, with scarcely a bargain doing, the only price of Consols 87 1/16, until within the last quarter of an hour, when favourable and unexpected accounts arrived from the Corn Exchange, where it appears a decline had taken place in Wheat of 4s. a quarter; Consols have since been quoted 87 1/8 buyers, but so little doing as scarcely to deserve notice."

"Two o'clock.

The accounts from the Corn Market are contradictory; it is now said, Monday's prices are fully maintained, although it is admitted they may be considered nominal, as there is so little doing."

"Three o'clock.—Consols 87 3-8 1/2—Nothing doing."

Turkey.—The Russians had possession of the heights before Shumla, and were on the point of commencing an attack upon it. The country in that vicinity, and indeed all along the foot of the Balkan mountains, had been evacuated by the Greek inhabitants, or occupied by troops. The Greeks and Turks were at war in Eastern Bulgaria. 800 young Greeks, embodied by the Turks at Sophia, had gone over to the Russians.

In Asia, Gen. Paskewitch was very successful. He had taken Kars, the only fortress, it is said, in his way to Erzerun.

The accounts concerning the spirit manifested by the Porte are contradictory. The Sultan is however active in fortifying the environs of Constantinople, and in securing those points which might give the Russians the command of the supplies of water for the inhabitants. The Courier remarks that the Turkish troops resolutely defend every post attacked by the invaders; and that they leave their villages evacuated to fall into their hands, without destroying or injuring them.

All the unmarried Greeks (22,000) have been ordered to leave Constantinople, because the Greeks at Varna were suspected of having arms concealed.

THIRTEENTH BULLETIN OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

"On the 16th July, Emperor's head quarters were at Uschanli, and the vanguard had proceeded towards Jeni Bazar. Near Varna, General Count Suchtelin had a sharp engagement with the garrison, which made a sally, and repulsed it with considerable loss. On the 17th of July, after a very fatiguing march through bad roads, broken up by the unfavourable weather, the Imperial head quarters arrived at Jasitepe.

"General Benkendorff was sent with a detachment towards Pravadi, in order to drive the enemy from that place, and to make himself master of the communication between Choumla and Varna.

"The Emperor has issued an Order of the Day, strictly enjoining the troops to behave with humanity to the enemy, because the men were extremely indignant at the Turks having, according to their custom, cut off the heads of the Russians who were slain. On the 18th July, the head-quarters moved to Turk Arnoutbar, in a fertile country; and, on the 19th, they moved to the eminences of Jeni Bazar, opposite the enemy's out-posts, whose tents were seen on the heights of Choumla. On the 20th the army marched towards Choumla, the enemy consisting of eight or ten thousand men, cavalry and artillery, vigorously defended the eminences, before Choumla, and the army immediately bivouacked on the eminences opposite that place. Our loss is inconsiderable, but the death of Colonel Read, the Emperor's Aid-de-Camp, is much regretted On the 21st, part of our army occupied, without resistance, the heights near to Choumla.

"General Suchtelin has defeated a body of Turks, who swam over the Liman to get in the rear of our corps before Varna. The siege of Silistria was to begin on the 21st of July."

Odessa, July 23.

An Aid-de-Camp of General Paskewitsch brought the day before yesterday the following news:—

The Imperial colours are flying on the walls of the important fortress of Kars, which was taken by storm, on the 15th of July, at eight o'clock in the morning. Upon an eminence which commands the town on the south-west side was an entrenched camp which it was absolutely necessary to get possession of in order to carry on the siege.

Our troops attacked the Turks with impetuosity with the bayonet, and dislodged them from that formidable position notwithstanding their superiority in numbers and the vigorous resistance they made. In the pursuit we passed three ramparts, by which we made ourselves masters of the suburbs and the town. Part of the garrison escaped into the citadel. Terrified by our success, the enemy to the number of 5,000 men, laid down their arms, besides 1,250 who were made prisoners, during the attack. Among the prisoners, are Mehemet Jamin Pacha of Two Tails, Commander of the Cavalry, Vali Aga, and many other officers.

The attack continued three hours. The ground occupied by the camp, as well as the suburbs, was covered with the Turkish slain. The loss of the enemy, in killed and wounded, is two thousand. Three thousand cavalry, who were in the fortress, escaped into the mountains. The garrison amounted to 11,000 men. We had one Officer and 33 privates killed, one Captain, 13 Officers, and 216 privates wounded. We found in the fortress 151 pieces of cannon, 33 standards, and a considerable quantity of ammunition, arms, magazine of corn, &c.

Kars is one of the principal fortresses of Asia. Three ranges of thick walls, flanked by towers, which are constructed in the form of bastions, surround the town and part of the suburbs. The whole is protected by a citadel, situate on the summit of a mountain named Karadag; 131 pieces of cannon command the plain in every direction; a rocky soil, which rendered the works of the besiegers difficult, added to the obstacles which we had to conquer.

Constantinople, July 26th.

For some days past, news has been spread of a victory gained over the Russians by Hassein Pacha. However, the inhabitants of Pera will not believe any thing of it, except that a considerable corps of Turkish cavalry may have surprised the vanguard of the Russians at Bazardjik, and have caused it a considerable loss, until sufficient reinforcements arrived from the Russian camp.

Hassein Pacha has caused Ejoub Pacha to be beheaded, who did not sufficiently defend himself on the Danube.—The tranquility of the capital has not been disturbed; but the powder magazines at St. Stefano, on the road to Bougas, the most considerable of those belonging to government, have been blown up, which under present circumstances is a very severe loss. The Sultan has therefore ordered that 500 of the richest schismatic Armenians, and 500 rich Greeks shall be compelled to make good this loss.

Portugal.—The accounts from that country are, if possible, more gloomy than before. The absence of a great many obnoxious individuals alone suspends arrests and imprisonments. Trade of every kind is almost out of the question for want of money. The British residents are much alarmed, as the four last British ships of war have returned to England, and left them unprotected.

Crops and Weather.—From the great anxiety in this market, relative to the weather, and corn market, we have made copious extracts from London papers from the 18th to the 22d August, inclusive.

A letter dated Plymouth, August 24th, to a respectable house in this city, gives it as his opinion, that in consequence of the long succession of bad weather, they have no doubt that the averages in England will require supplies from the United States. The letter also adds that the price of sweet flour in bond, at Liverpool, was 26 to 28 shillings, which is an advance of from two to three shillings, since the last advices.

The London Times of Saturday, the 16th August, says—The altered appearance of the weather has considerably abated the ardor for speculating in corn, and it is even said that the contracts made yesterday for wheat, at high prices, had been abandoned by the buyers.

Corn Exchange, Aug. 22.—Our supplies 8,850 quarters of Wheat, 1380 of Barley, 11,000 of Oats, and 9,050 sacks of Flour since Monday, has been large: but as the morning was showery, prices did not fall as low as might be expected, still old wheat was 2s. and new from 3s to 4s. per quarter lower than on Monday. Barley was also 2s. per quarter lower, and not much sold at that abatement. Oats were extremely dull sale, and to effect sales prices must give way more than the factors appear at present inclined to do. In other articles there is no alteration.

The Harvest and the Weather.—There is no subject of greater interest at the present moment than the state and prospects of the harvest. Owing to the unsettled weather, which has prevailed for some weeks past, fears have been entertained that the Corn would receive very serious injury, and speculators, aided by some of the London papers, have attempted to raise the price in the markets, by spreading reports that this injury has actually been sustained. We hope, however, that much less harm has been done to the crops than might have been supposed from the quantity of rain which has fallen. The showers have generally been succeeded by brisk and cool winds, which have both dried and raised the corn which had been beaten down. The harvest has made great progress in all parts of England. In Lancashire and Yorkshire we believe that much more than half the corn has been cut, but no great quantity has yet been cleared.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

We are distressed at the accounts we receive of the weather, and the injury it is doing to the standing Corn. In the vale of Nith, a good deal of heavy grain is lodged, and in some places the grass is growing through it, to the great dismay and disappointment of the farmer. In other districts, where the soil is light—and this is the character of the greater part of Scotland—the damage done thus far is very trifling, and we are astonished at the progress the crops seem to be making in the absence of every thing like solar heat.—*Dumfries Courier.*

Most of the Wheat and Oats, and some Barley, in this neighborhood, have been housed in good condition since the return of the fine weather.—*Brighton Gazette.*

Cotton.—Very little business doing in the market, the sales being limited to small parcels of Surats at 3 5-8 to 5 7-8, and Boweds at 4 1-8 to 4 5-8.

The London Courier of the 12th holds the following language with respect to the resignation of the Duke of Clarence:

The causes of the Duke of Clarence's resignation have not been made public—but to those who assert that they have not been, because they would reflect discredit upon the Cabinet, we may safely reply that there is not the least truth in the assertion. His Royal Highness' resignation was his own act. If he thought that the system upon which he had administered the Naval Department was a proper one, he could only remain in office so long as he could persevere in it, and he acted in a manly manner by resigning. But, in behalf of those who might be of a different opinion, we may also say that they acted with equal manliness, and, in fact, did but their duty in objecting to it. Our constitution and government are a constitution and government of checks and counter checks—from which no public officer, however high station, can withdraw himself.

If His Majesty thought the tender of the Duke of Clarence's resignation, made by himself, ought not to be declined, we may rest assured that His Majesty was not disposed to impute blame to his Ministers. All the rumours which impute the resignation to a difference of opinion about expenses, and to the displeasure felt by the Cabinet at the promotion of meritorious officers, have not the least foundation. But we must repeat that we never saw any good ground for departing from that system of administering the Navy under which a Howe, a St. Vincent, a Rodmey, a Collingwood, and above all, a Nelson, gained such victories, bearing the Navies of every other nation, till at last scarcely a fleet existed any where to contend with. We shall not, therefore, be sorry to find the Naval Service again under the direction of a Board, the head of which shall be a Cabinet Minister.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

New York, Sept. 25.

The Napoleon, from Liverpool, brings us our London papers to the 25th ult, but not much news. The important fortress of Shumla was closely invested by the Russians, but as yet held out, though little doubt seems to be entertained that it would speedily fall. Meantime, tranquility, and almost apathy, prevailed at Constantinople. The Turk seems to rely upon fate or the plague, to defend his capital The first part of the French expedition for the Morea had sailed. An article from Trieste intimates that *Capo d'Istria*, who is suspected of more than a leaning to Russia, was urging Ibrahim's departure from the Morea, in order that its fortresses might be garrisoned by Greeks before the arrival of the French; so that the defences of the country might not pass into their hands.

The Harvest does not appear, upon the whole, to have suffered as much as was feared. It was, however, hardly time to form an accurate judgment.

The resignation of the Duke of Clarence continued to give rise to various conjectures, as to its cause—which seems to us traceable to some conflict of authority between the Treasury and the Lord High Admiral.

Mr. Barbour arrived in Liverpool in 26 days, and declined—owing to his desire to proceed to London—a public dinner offered to him by the American Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Dawson, the brother-in-law of Mr. Peel, the member for Derry, and recently a vehement anti-Catholic, admitted at a late dinner in Derry, that the Catholic question must now become a Cabinet measure, and that something must be done to soothe the Catholic population of Ireland. This speech has thrown the anti-Catholics into consternation, and been hailed by the Catholics as a most encouraging *"sign of the times."*

London, August 23.

Sailing of the French Expedition.—By the last French papers we learn, that the first part of the expedition to the Morea sailed from Toulon on the 17th instant. The convoy consisted of 48 transports, escorted by eight men of war. On the following day the second division, consisting of 36 more transports, and three men of war, put to sea, for the same destination.

The Marquis of Hastings, two sons of Lord Holland, two sons of Lord Ellenborough, and many other young Englishmen of distinguished families, volunteered their services in the French expedition to the Morea. The King of France accepted their offer, and assigned them places in the staff of Maj. Gen. Maison, the commander of the expedition.

The Weather, Harvest, &c.—The accounts which reached town yesterday, from different parts of the country, respecting the state of the harvest, are, with the exception of Scotland, generally satisfactory.—Letters from Doncaster, Sheffield, and other parts of Yorkshire, state that during the week the weather was favorable; and that on good lands much of the wheat and some peas have been already carried. The barley and oats, however, are still on the ground, with the exception of very small quantities. In the neighborhood of Sheffield the produce of wheat is laid at about six bushels per acre less than that of last year; but oats, barley and beans, are above an average crop, and, if the fine weather should continue, will be housed in good condition. The consequence of a change in the weather has been a decline of about 4s. per quarter on the last prices in some of the Yorkshire markets, although accounts of the rise on our Corn Exchange had reached them.

Liverpool, Aug. 26.—The harvest in this country is nearly brought to a close, and we have reason to believe, that, on the whole, the crops have sustained little injury from the weather.

Within the last few days, the singular spectacle has been presented, of a farmer, whose grounds were flooded, in the neighborhood of Gainsbro', proceeding in a boat, and cutting off the heads of a crop of wheat, in order to save the grain, leaving the straw under water!

Russia and Turkey.—The London New Times of August 25th says,—"No information from the theatre of war had reached Paris on the 22d; but a Berlin journal, it is said, asserted that Shumla was taken. This is merely the old report repeated: No such event had taken place when the last intelligence was received from the Russian army."

There are, however, as usual, various and contradictory reports in circulation.

Constantinople, July 26.

The accounts from the theatre of war, which the Government has reserved to itself the right of publishing, are all very favorable to the cause of the Turks, and inspire the Porte with fresh courage. According to the first Turkish bulletins, there was an action near Bazardjik with a division of Russian cavalry in which the latter had great difficulty in keeping the field. The following bulletins up to the 20th July, and which treat of two attempts, on the 15th and 20th, against Varna, which is defended by the Captain Pacha, in which the Russians are stated to have been defeated, with great loss, and also to have suffered much at Widden, Rudschuck, Shumla, and Ghlergevo, have filled the people with enthusiasm, and rendered the general levy much more easy. Above 80,000 men have already inserted their names in the lists of Chosreu Pacha, and hundreds of artisans daily come to offer their services. Finally, it is believed that if the capital is menaced, the volunteers would amount to 200,000.

This letter goes to state, that the Porte seems to regard the great trial yet to be made, and is apprehensive of the event. All the foreign officers, from Schumla and elsewhere, have been called to the capital, to form the new levies. The cutting off the ears of prisoners, has been forbidden; they are dispersed through the provinces. It was believed that the Sultan and the Pacha of Egypt had both forbidden Ibrahim to leave the Morea, and that no Turkish plenipotentiary would go to Corfu. Hussein Pacha has had difficulty in repressing the Janissary spirit among the troops at Shumla. He threatened a cavalry officer, after the affair of the 17th, who became irritated and fired a pistol at him. Hussien sprang upon and killed him; and his regiment, which wished to avenge him, is said to have been cut to pieces. The Pacha of Isaktschi has lost his head, and the Pacha of Ibrail is in prison at Shumla. It was reported that Erzerum was taken by the Russians.

Brussels, August 22.

Lieutenant Nozakow reports, that on the 20th the Turks attacked the right wing of the corps beseiging Varna, but that they were repulsed with great loss.

The Liverpool Markets, Monday, Aug. 25.

Cotton.—The demand for Cotton was limited last week; the prices of American and Brazil are lower, the reduction in the two last weeks being about 1-8d per lb.

Aug. 26.—"Our cotton market still remains in the same inanimate state; the sales last week amounted to 9270 bales. We are in daily anticipation of a better demand, as the trade at Manchester is reviving; if this should be the case, we hope to obtain better prices."

We perceive, in one of the late English journals, a short paragraph in relation to the prophecies of Daniel, which, if it should ever be verified, (and the difficulties in which the Porte is now involved seem to induce a belief that it will,) must effectually prevent, in future, all scepticism, with regard to the authenticity of the Scriptures. It is stated, that the ablest commentators on the prophecies of Daniel and St. John, all agree that the Eastern or Mahomedan apostacy would last from its establishment, 1260 years, and then its downfal and complete destruction commence. When Daniel wrote, it is said, the Jews and other nations reckoned only 360 days in the year; and the alteration in the calender, making the year 365 days, did not take place till between 5 and 600 years afterwards. Consequently, Daniel must have meant 1260 years of 360 days each, inasmuch as he could have known no other. If this reasoning be correct, this year (1828) the prophecy is complete; for the Turkish date for this year is 1243. Now the Turks reckon their years of the same length as we do, 365 days. If we reduce 1243 years, of 365 days each, into years of 360 days each, we shall find that the Mahomedan religion has this year lasted 1260 years, with 95 days over.—*Virg. Genius of Lib.*

A man of the name of Corder was hung in England, on the 11th ultimo, for murdering his wife. The case produced a public excitement nearly as strong and preposterous as that of Thurtell. A correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle, in his account of the execution, says—"We understand that a spirited bidding took place for the whole or part of the rope, and that so much as a guinea an inch was offered for it. One person who was a bidder to this amount, represented himself as having been deputed by the University of Cambridge to buy the whole, (how truly we cannot pretend to say,) but finding the competition so great, he went away, content with a small portion of the (to him or his principals) invaluable treasure. Our progress out of town, was, in some degree, impeded by the number of chaises, gigs, carts, and vans, taking home the persons who had hurried to witness the melancholy *exit* of the unfortunate Corder. The cortege, horses, vehicles, and foot passengers, extended more or less for the first twenty miles of our route."

A Busy Time.—On Sunday se'nnight, a *knight of the thimble*, led his beloved (a dress maker) a "*blushing* bride' to the church of St. Mary's, Colchester, where they were joined together in Hymen's silken bands:—

"But scarce had the marriage been blest by the priest,
The revelry had not begun"

when, on the following day (Monday), the festivities of the honey-moon were interrupted by the bride's giving birth to a son. On Tuesday the child died, and on Wednesday it was consigned to the grave.

Kent and Essex Mercury.

GRAIN CROP.

One of the principal sources of supply which the attention of the people of this land has been directed, for the purpose of making up the deficiences in the present crops of the kingdom, is Canada; and there is no doubt that orders for the purchase of bread-stuffs have been sent to those provinces. That those hopes are destined to be disappointed, are most certain; for the crops in Canada have proved deficient to the extent that has at this early period, and without any knowledge of an anticipated scarcity in England or elsewhere, caused a material advance in the prices of grain and flour. The people of Canada, in their turn, are also destined to be disappointed in the calculation which they had formed, of obtaining supplies from the ordinarily productive districts of the western section of the State of New York; for here, too, according to various private accounts, the crops of the present year have materially fallen off. The knowledge of these facts, has naturally occasioned an enhancement of the price of breadstuffs in the Atlantic ports; and although this price may be pushed beyond its proper extent by speculation, it will, nevertheless, in our opinion, be fixed and permanent to a certain degree. Should this opinion be justified by the result, there is no city in the union which will be so directly and greatly benefited as Baltimore. Flour is the great staple of our market, and we feel no ordinary degree of satisfaction when we add, that the sections of country from which this market is supplied (the upper Susquehanna country partially excepted) have realized abundant and excellent crops.—With enhanced prices, and a brisk demand, we may be fairly permitted to anticipate a season of business alike profitable to the farmer and city dealer, and consequently beneficial in an equal degree to the city at large.

The following document will shew the nature and extent of the damage to the crops in Canada.—*Bal. American.*

Montreal Agricultural Report, for Aug. 182[illegible]

This, as well as the preceding month, proved very wet, caused much injury to the crops, and extra labor to the farmer. The superabundance of moisture occasioned rust to prevail very generally amongst the wheat crops, rendering the plant in some instances unproductive, and causing in general the grain to be of very inferior quality. From the same cause, it became almost impossible to get it in a state to house so that with every diligence, no small portion of it sprouted before it could be secured. At no period has the wheat crop been housed in a worse state. Very few samples will be fit to grind this autumn, unless dried for that purpose. Rye in general is not well filled in the ear, and is not an average crop. Indian corn will be much better than expected, and will yield a tolerable return.

The rise of flour in our market to seven dollars, is not, we apprehend, entirely dependent upon the recent news from Europe. The crops of this country are said to be exceedingly short; so that we cannot look for an immediate return to its former price, even should there be no increased demand for it in Europe.—*Phil. Gazette.*

In the New York Journal of Commerce of Monday we find the following paragraph:—

The Flour Market.—We learn that sales have been made this morning of Troy Flour at $7 87 1/2. The news by the Columbia does not appear to have produced any material change in public sentiment.

Charleston, Sept. 2[illegible].

We understand that forty-one barrels of Flour arrived yesterday from Camden, and were sold immediately at $8 per barrel.

At the date of the last advices, Philadelphia Flour, intended for exportation to the West Indies, sold at Liverpool, at twenty-five shillings a barrel. This, as we are informed by practical merchants, would, at the present rate of exchange, and allowing a moderate freight, make flour in this market, intended for the W. Indies via Liverpool, worth about $4 87 1/2 cents a barrel. We would call the attention of those who are disposed to speculate in this article, to this fact. They ought to take it into consideration, as well as the reports of the expected failures of the crops. A rise in the price of our staple, occasioned by an *increase of demand* in foreign countries, would be immensely beneficial. But a rise from other causes, would, in its *reaction*, produce great evil among merchants, farmers and mechanics.—*Philadelphia Gazette.*

Last evening about nine o'clock a boat containing 19 tun and 5 gallons casks of wine, was seized off Whitehall slip, by the revenue officers, under suspicion that it was intended to be landed in an illegal manner. The boat was manned by five men, three of whom jumped overboard and made their escape.—The other two refused to give any account of their conduct, and were sent to the watch house. The property was placed in the custom-house boat, at Whitehall-slip.—*N. Y. Merc. Adv.*

Napoleon's letter to Savary on sending him to Russia, is a good specimen of the acuteness of his mind.—"In your conversation" says he, "carefully avoid any thing that may be offensive. For instance, never speak of war. Do not condemn any custom, or comment upon any absurdity. Every nation has its peculiarities; and it is not much the habit of the French to compare all customs with their own and to set themselves up as models. This is a bad course, and by rendering you obnoxious in society it will prevent you from succeeding in anything."

Important to Rats and Mice!—A London journal communicates the interesting intelligence that white cats with blue eyes are always deaf.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

The stories that are told of wonderful changes" in Pennsylvania, remind us of the particulars of a conversation between a very active politician in the interior, and his friend from another state. "I am told," said the New Yorker, "that there are great changes in Pennsylvania, in favor of Adams." "O, yes," replied the Pennsylvanian, "Adams will *double* his vote in an adjoining county." "Indeed," rejoined the New Yorker, "how many votes did Adams get at the last election in that county." "At the last election," said the Pennsylvanian, "he got *one* vote, at the next election he will *get two*."

Keene, N. H. Sept. 19.

Died, in Alstead, N. H. on Saturday last, the 13th instant Mr. *Charles Wheeler*, Jr. aged 19. His death was the consequence of one of those once indispensable, but truly ridiculous appendages of a training or muster, a *sham fight*. The artillery and infantry were in close action, and so near that the wadding of the piece of artillery terribly fractured the skull of Wheeler, who was in the ranks of infantry. He lived but about one hour and a half. We hope this dreadful catastrophe will forever put a stop to these displays of military folly.

Mr. Garrigues, one of the High Constables, arrived last evening from New York, having a man in custody, who is named Wilson, *alias* Watson, *alias* Jones, *alias* Johnson, *alias* Rodgers. He is accused of having forged a draft, in the name of Mr. Keim, of the Reading bank, for $4000, on the Harrisburg bank, another for $3500 on the Northampton bank, and another for $2200 on the Farmers and Mechanics bank. The first two drafts were paid. We understand that the third was found in his possession, and also most of the money he had received in exchange for the other two drafts.—*Philadelphia Gazette.*

Charles Carroll of Carrollton.—This (the 20th inst.) is the birthday of this venerable man, on which he enters his ninety-second year. He still enjoys a health and vivacity truly remarkable at his age. This "sound mind in a sound body," is the fruit of long habits of temperance and moderation, and of the serenity which belongs to a life of integrity and virtue. Every year adds to the interest of this contemporary and survivor of men as truly illustrious as any in story. To honor them is the sacred duty of posterity.
Balt. Amer.

From the U. S. Telegraph.

The following statement is going the rounds of the newspapers. We believe that it is incorrect in several particulars. We have copied it, under the hope that those who have the means to do so will furnish us with its correction.

We also take this opportunity to caution our friends to be particularly guarded in the manner in which the elections are conducted. It is important that the law should be understood, and strictly observed in all its forms. *Will it not be well for the Jackson presses in* each State to publish the information necessary to guard all the returning officers against mistake? In this matter, forms as well as substance are material.

The Electoral Elections will take place, as near as we have been able to ascertain, in Maine, the 3d November. New Hampshire, 3d Nov. Rhode Island, 19th Nov. Massachusetts, 3d Nov. Connecticut, 3d Nov. New York, 3d Nov. New Jersey 4th and 5th Nov. Pennsylvania, 28th and 29th October. Maryland, 10th Nov. Virginia, 3d Nov. North Carolina, 13th Nov. Kentucky, 10th Nov. Ohio, 31st October. Illinois, 3d Nov. Missouri, 3d Nov. Georgia, 3d Nov. Tennessee, 13th and 14th Nov., by districts. Mississippi, unknown. The States of Vermont, Delaware, South Carolina, and Louisiana, have hitherto elected by their Legislatures.

Maine elects 9 electors, by Districts; N. Hampshire 5, by General Ticket; Vermont 7; Rhode Island 4, by General Ticket; Massachusetts 15, by General Ticket; Connecticut 8, by General Ticket; New York 36, by Districts; New Jersey 8, by General Ticket; Pennsylvania 28, by General Ticket; Delaware 3; Maryland 11, by Districts; Virginia 24, by General Ticket; North Carolina 15, by General Ticket; South Carolina 11; Georgia 8; Tennessee 11, by Districts; Kentucky 14, by General Ticket; Ohio, 16, by General Ticket; Indiana 5; Illinois, 3, by Districts; Missouri, 2, by Districts; Mississippi 3, Alabama 5; Louisiana 5. In all 261—Necessary to a choice, 131.

The Baltimore Commercial Chronicle, states that—"a gentleman of New York has deposited $1,200 to the credit of Ex-President Monroe, for the payment of interest on the mortgages on his Estate. But for this circumstance, his family residence must have been sold under the hammer for non-payment of interest."

The New York Evening Post says, we are informed and take pleasure in mentioning the fact, that the gentleman who so generously deposited in one of our banks $1200, to the credit of the Ex-President, Monroe, for the payment of interest on the mortgages on his estate, was Silas E. Burrows, Esq.

A good Character.—A man of fair character—of tried and established reputation, stands out to the eye of the public as one who is above suspicion and above reproach. The malicious and the wicked may, indeed, vent their evil surmisings, and attempt to tarnish his fair name; but their attempts recoil upon their own hands. Their arrows spend their force in the air; or, striking upon the broad shield, behind which the object of their malice is protected, fall harmless to the ground. He is conscious of acting from correct principles; and being known to the public as a man of integrity and worth, he need never give himself much concern, as to any unfavorable reports that may be circulated respecting him. He is safe in the confidence of all who know him. They acquit him without trial; and believe his innocence without the judgment of a court. Slander may indeed, for a moment, fix its fangs on a spotless character; but such a character has within itself an antidote to the poison, and rises from the temporary wound with invigorated strength and brightened beauty.—*Hawes.*

Benefits of the Tariff.—Sumac grows spontaneously in Virginia and North Carolina, and has hitherto been treated as a weed. In the former State, however, the present year, it has been collected by women and children, and sold for from $1 to $2 per cwt. for the purpose of dyeing Morocco leather. It is said that several thousand dollars have been paid the past summer for the article.

The South Carolina papers speak of a drought there similar in its effects on the Cotton crops to the one experienced in this State, and say the crop of the present is but little better than that of the last year. In this State the Cotton crop is certainly a short one—a third or fourth less perhaps than the usual average.—*Georgia Recorder.*

From the Baltimore American, Sept. 20.

Equinox.—During Wednesday and Thursday last, a strong N. E. wind prevailed in the Chesapeake Bay. At Norfolk, although most of the wharves were overflowed, no damage was sustained. The steamboat Norfolk, which usually leaves Norfolk for Baltimore on Wednesday evening, was detained there by the rough weather until Friday morning. Our marine list shews that a number of vessels made harbours below, but we have not heard of any disasters.

The steamboat Fredericksburg, from the District, was detained for twenty-four hours, by the same gale, having made a harbour in St. Mary's river.

A correspondent of the Liverpool Mercury speaks of "an American war as a very possible occurrence. Such an event may occur, notwithstanding every claim for a pacific disposition to which this country (Great Britain) may be entitled. That the American rulers and active politicians have any very strong aversion to war, none who have watched them will believe. The aversion of the Americans, in general, to Great Britain, is discernable in an infinite number of instances."

From the Baltimore American.

Challenge Extraordinary.—One of the most singularly curious matches at Dominoes ever heard of, is to be decided this evening, at the Fountain Inn Concert Room, Light Street. The match is to be played by the celebrated Canary Bird Fairy, and the far-famed Grecian Dog Apollo. The former is considered a most excellent player, and the latter, although his dominoes are exposed to the view of his opponent, generally wins nine games out of ten. Two sets of dominoes are to be used, so that neither party will have the opportunity of overlooking the hand of his adversary, and an umpire is appointed to decide any doubt that may arise. Apollo, on account of being an older acquaintance, is the favorite; but of this we are convinced, that, unless he plays his very best, his feathered opponent will be too strong for him.

The little Bird, on coming from his cage, carefully looks over his dominoes, selects the right one, which he carries in his bill some distance to a glass pedestal, and on his adversary's play being announced, returns and plays accordingly.

Another Bird has been taught a variety of tricks, feigning to be dead, standing upon its head, selecting any card out of a pack that has been chosen by the company &c. &c.

Highway robbery.—On Monday afternoon, about four o'clock, as a Mr. Albert Remington was pursuing his way along Cross street he was stopped in his progress by two men; one of whom accosted him by saying, "You were the fellow who struck me the other day," and without waiting a reply immediately knocked him down, rifled his pockets, and took from him a pocket book containing upwards of $60. Messrs. Hayz and Homan, as soon as the intelligence reached them, went in search of the villains, and fortunately succeeded in arresting them both in the purlieu of that sink of iniquity, the Five Points. We refrain from exposing the names of the prisoners, as we are led to conclude that these are but part of a gang which the police are determined to extirpate. This robbery having taken place in the broad glare of the day, renders it one of the most audacious and daring attempts that has ever been recorded.—*N. Y. Amer.*

Not long since, in one of the bye streets of this city, a man was found thrashing a woman for some offence that she had done. A captain of a vessel, passing by at the same time, stopped a moment, and surveyed the unmanly creature. Without speaking a word, he doubled up his fist, gave the fellow a blow, that sent him half over the street, and then walked away as if nothing had happened.—*Noah.*

Malaria.—The sickness which now prevails on Long Island, which suddenly attacks whole families, is considered by some to be the malaria so well known in Europe, and which arises from heat, moisture, and the decay of vegetation. Its effects in some places have been dreadful indeed, and we trust will call forth the investigation of gentlemen of medical talent.—*L. I. Star.*

The New York Commercial Advertiser contains the following notice:

"From Canton papers to March 29th, received at Boston, it appears that the embarrassments of one of the merchants of the Colony, had been a subject of great interest for several weeks. His debts amounted to 17 *lacks* of dollars, four of which were due to the government for custom house duties, and the remainder to European and American residents, with very few assets to meet them. The matter remained in suspense until the arrival of the new commissioner of the customs."

What an unlucky affair! But we believe Mr. *Chum Fee Ho* is not the first merchant who has failed for a *lack* of dollars. It is immaterial as to the number—one *lack* is as bad as seventeen;—though we believe in eastern computation a *lac* is 100,000.

Blanks for sale.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, OCT. 2, 1828.

Grain and Flour.—We have copied in another column, all the information which we could glean from the papers, north and south, relative to the prices of bread stuffs, at present so much the object of interest and speculation.

The rise of price will be a very considerable advantage to the merchants of this town, as well as to the farmers in the back country. For several years past the wheat crop in N. Carolina has failed, so that flour has frequently been brought from the western part of N. York, by way of the Grand Canal, and sold to advantage in this town, and occasionally, we believe, even further in the interior. During the present season, a much greater quantity of wheat and flour have come to town from the back country than for several years past; and several shipments have been made for the first time in four years, of wheat and flour to New York. It gives us pleasure to mention, that wheat is now selling readily at 87½ a 90 cts. per bushel.

We are often amused and frequently disgusted with the oddity and absurdity of the calculations of sanguine politicians, respecting the votes of the States on the Presidential election. These calculations seldom have any better foundation than the wishes of the person who make them, and are worth so little generally, that we have not followed the example of most other papers in making out a list of the votes that Gen. Jackson or Mr. Adams *will certainly get*, as the phrase is; and after seeing to what a ridiculous extent editors will go, even those usually distinguished by a regard for character and veracity, we shall not be tempted to offer more than our humble but decided opinion that Gen. Jackson will be elected. As a specimen of this sort of assertion, take the following sentence from the National Intelligencer:

"The whole votes of Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Illinois, and Missouri, are known to be in doubtful suspense; and we are not without hopes that Virginia, too, is resuming her wonted sanity."

Yes, the vote of North Carolina is in doubtful suspense, and so is the vote of Massachusetts, and the vote of Tennessee, because they have not been placed in the ballot boxes, but it is really astonishing that any one should doubt for a moment how that vote will be given. Take every expression of public sentiment that has been made in the State, and they are about 10 to 1 in favor of Jackson, and so plain are the facts that even the Administration men here expect to be beaten by an overwhelming majority.

His Excellency Governor IREDELL left this City, on Monday last, for Edenton. He does not expect to return before the 13th of October.—*Ral. Register.*

A suit was tried last week, at Chatham Superior Court, which had been instituted to recover the value of a Hog of the Plaintiff, killed by the Defendant, the costs of which amounted to about *two hundred and fifty dollars.* Rather dear bacon.—*Raleigh Reg.*

Wilmington Sept. 23.

Launch.—On Wednesday last, was launched from the Wharf of Mr. *John K. McIlhenny*, a Steam Boat named the Enterprise, the property of Genl. *E. B. Dudley* and *Mr. J. K. McIlhenny.* She is intended to run as a packet between this and Fayetteville; it is contemplated that with all her Machinery on board, she will not draw more than from 20 to 24 inches water, in which case she will be able to run nearly the whole season, we hope that the proprietors will be amply compensated for their ENTERPRISE.

Mr. John K. McIlhenny has the greater part of the work finished, for a Machine to beat rice, to be attached to his Steam Saw Mill. Messrs. William G. Beatty and Jas. S. Green, are about to erect a Steam Rice Machine to the south of the one already in operation, owned by Mr. Beatty. When these two get into operation we shall have nine Steam Machines: five Saw Mills, three Rice, and one Grist Mill, in this place.
Reporter.

From the Newbern Spectator.

A new species of trade with the West Indies has recently been commenced from this port. It consists in the article of *live stock.* Experiments have been made which shew it to be profitable, and we hope it will be continued; in which case our farmers will have a new resource in the raising of horses, cattle, and sheep. The more they can *diversify* their product, the better; and as connected with this subject, we are glad to learn that a few of our planters have seriously commenced the rearing of *vineyards.* We could mention several within our knowledge, who have planted each several thousand vines. One gentleman, in particular, in this county, has put *forty acres* in vines. The making of the *Scuppernong* wine has for years been proved an easy and profitable business. Two gentlemen of our acquaintance are, this season, making experiments with the *sugar cane*, the result of which we shall be happy to communicate to our readers; and two others have actually produced the *Spanish tobacco.* Ours is a climate capable of the most diversified products, and this fact ought to be, and we hope will be, improved.

Let us for example see what native products a ship loading from *this port*, might take to foreign markets:—Cotton, Indian Corn, Flour, Wine, Brandy, Whiskey, Tobacco, Lumber, of various kinds, Shingles, Tar, Pitch, Turpentine, Spirit of Turpentine, Rum, (distilled from imported molasses) Pork, Bacon, Lard, Tallow, Beeswax, Leather, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, &c. The port of Wilmington can furnish Rice, much of which is made on the waters of the Cape Fear. Silk has been made with us in small quantities, and might be made to any amount. The like may be said of Indigo, and Wool. We have not yet touched upon the Mineral wealth of the State, which recent developements show to be great. Our Iron Mines are rich and abundant, the Gold formation is extensive and productive; Black Lead, Copperas, and Alum, exist in great quantities.

Such being the case, we are naturally led to inquire, why it is we are not a thriving and prosperous State? Agreeably to our notions, the causes which have prevented it, are emigration, bad navigation, a rude and exhausting agriculture, want of skill, information, and enterprise.

From emigration, North Carolina has probably suffered more than any other State—This at once robs us of the three important ingredients in national wealth, population, capital, and labor. The planter who removes carries with him his slaves, and the money value of his lands. The Bank lends the money, and a neighbor goes in debt for the purchase. The labor proper for the cultivation and management of 500 acres, is extended over a thousand, and the improvement of agriculture thereby prevented or retarded. Our bad navigation taxes both our exports and our imports.

Let us hope that this course and state of things are near a termination. That ere long, emigration will be stayed by the remoteness of the new lands; that the Swash will be deepened, and that agriculture will gradually advance from rudeness to perfection.

DIED,

In New York, on the 23d ult. THO'S H. SMITH, Esq. lately an eminent merchant of that city, aged 49 years. Mr. S. was the gentleman who recently failed for an enormous sum.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Arrived, I. Blake Jr's. boat John Parker, with 300 bushels Salt to owner, Groceries &c. to C. T. Haigh, David Shaw, Hall & Johnson, and others.

Departed, on Friday, Hortons & Hutton's boat Despatch, loaded with Flour, Cotton, and Tobacco.

Also, on Tuesday, Hall & Johnson's boat Henry Clay, with Wheat and Flour.

Notice.

THE Subscriber being about to remove from the State in a short time, solicits all who may have claims against him, to present them for settlement; and those who are in arrears to him will come forward and make payment without delay.

WILLIAM FORBES.

September 30, 1828. 91-3w.

Private Boarding House.

MY House is open for the accommodation of Boarders. H. POTTER.

Fayetteville, Oct. 1, 1828. 91tf.

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly, by a Committee of Merchants.

MERCHANDISE.		*Quan'ty rated.*	*From D.C.*	*To D.C.*
Beef, Fresh in Market,	-	lb.	3	6
Brandy, Cogniac, 4th pf	-	gallon	1 50	1 75
Apple	-	do	30	40
Peach	-	do	45	50
Bacon	-	lb	6	8
Beeswax	-	do	20	22
Butter	-	do	15	20
Bagging	-	yard	20	24
Coffee, Prime Green	-	lb	16	16½
2d & 3d qual.	-	do	14	15
Candles, Mould	-	do	16	
Cotton	-	100lbs	8	9 50
Corn	-	bushel	35	40
Copperas	-	100lbs	4 50	5
Flax	-	do	15	18
Flaxseed, Rough	-	bushel	80	
Flour, Superfine	-	barrel		4 75
Fine	-	do		4 50
Fish, Herrings (none)	-	do		
Mackerel	-	do	5 50	6
Mullet	-	do	4 50	5
Feathers	-	lb	25	28
Gin, Holland	-	gallon	1 25	1 50
Country	-	do		5
Ginger	-	lb	10	12½
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	-	50 feet	3 75	4 50
10 by 12	-	do	6	6
Iron	-	100 lb	5 50	6 50
Indigo, Bengal	-	lb	2 50	3
Flotant	-	do	2 75	3
Lime	-	cask	2 50	3
Lard	-	lb	7	7½
Leather, Skirting	-	do	30	35
Sole	-	do	25	28
Bridle	-	side	3	4
Lead, Bar	-	lb	8 50	9
Logwood	-	100 lb	2 50	3
Molasses	-	gallon	36	40
Nails, Cut, assorted	-	lb		9
Wrought	-	do	18	20
Shingles	-	1000	1 50	2
Oats,	-	bushel	22	25
Oil, Currier's	-	barrel	18	20
Linseed	-	gallon	75	80
Pork	-	barrel		10
Pepper	-	lb	20	22
Plaster, Paris	-	ton	7 50	10
Powder, Dupont's	-	Keg		8
Others	-	do	7 25	7 75
Paints, White Lead	-	do	3 50	4
Spanish Brown	-	do	2	2 80
Yellow Ochre	-	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica	-	gallon	1 25	1 50
Wind. Island	-	do	70	80
New England	-	do	40	
Rice	-	100 lb	3 50	4
Rags	-	lb	2	6
Shot	-	Bag	2 50	
Sugar, Mus. Prime	-	100 lb	10	11
Common	-	do	8 50	9 50
Loaf	-	lb	19	22
Salt, Liverpool	-	bushel		85
Turks Island, St. Ubes, &c.	-	do	75	80
Salts, Epsom	-	lb	10	12
Glauber	-	do	5	
Steel, American	-	do	8	9
E. Blistered	-	do	16	18
German	-	do	17	18
Salt-petre	-	do	12	15
Tallow	-	do	8	
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	-	do	1 50	1 75
Hyson	-	do	1 20	
Tobacco, Leaf	-	100 lb	2 50	2 75
Manufactured	-	do	5	20
Tin, ⅛ x	-	box		16
Wheat	-	bushel	87	90
Whiskey	-	gallon	25	30
Wines, Madeira, L. P.	-	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira	-	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe	-	do	1 50	1 75
Malaga	-	do	70	80

United States Bank Notes 1½ a 2½ pr. cent. premium.

ATTENTION!
Independent Company!

YOU are ordered to assemble at the Armory on Thursday, the 16th instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M., in full *Winter Uniform*, for the purpose of joining the Regiment.

The Commissioned Officers are required to attend at the Court House on the day preceding, armed and equipped as the law directs, for drill.

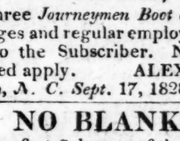
Attention!

THE Members of the Fayetteville Independent Company are ordered to parade at the Armory on *Friday next*, the 3d inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., in full Winter Uniform.

By order of Maj. STRONG,
JNO. CARNEY, O. S.

October 2, 1828.

Steam Boat HENRIETTA.



THE Subscribers having been appointed Agents for the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, give notice to the Merchants of this place and in the Country, that the Steam Boat is in fine order; the Lighters are good and sufficient, and kept always ready in case of low water. Warehouses at Campbellton are provided for the reception of goods and for the storage of cotton. They assure the public, that every attention and facility will be afforded to render these Boats worthy their patronage.

The Subscribers will attend to the receiving and forwarding of Goods to the interior, and to the shipping of Cotton or other produce.

WILLKINGS & CO.

October 2, 1828. 91-2m.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Equity, Spring Term, 1828.

Henry Branson, Complainant, *vs.* Robert Cannon and Henry Cannon, adm'rs of Southy Bond, Thomas Henderson, adm'r of Samuel Goodwin, and Wm. Peck, Defendants.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Thomas Henderson, Adm'r of Samuel Goodwin, one of the Defendants in the above suit, is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made for three weeks, in the *Carolina Observer*, that he come in and plead, answer, or demur to Complainant's Bill, or the Bill will be taken *pro confesso*, as to him, and heard exparte.

Test, W. F. STRANGE, *C. & M. E.*

A Stray.

TAKEN up on the 12th ult., a small bay *MARE*, blind of the right eye, heavy with foal, small white spot in the forehead, both hind feet white, 14 hands high, about 13 or 14 years of age. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. She is in the possession of Neill Buie, 11½ miles from Fayetteville, on the direct road from Fayetteville to Raleigh, by McNeill's Ferry. NEILL BUIE.

October 3. 91 3w.

Wanted,

TWO or three *Journeymen Boot and Shoe Makers.* Good wages and regular employ will be given on application to the Subscriber. None but the best workmen need apply. ALEX. McLENNAN.

Wilmington, N. C. Sept. 17, 1828. 91 3t.

NO BLANKS

In the three first Schemes of the next Lottery.

COHEN'S OFFICE—BALTIMORE,
September 17, 1828.

Grand State Lottery of Md.

No. 6, for 1828, to be drawn by Sub-schemes, under an improved mode secured by Letters patent, and by which the Adventurer CANNOT DRAW A BLANK, until the whole of the Sub-schemes are completed—in the mean time he has the chance of every prize in the entire Lottery, WITHOUT ANY RISK WHATEVER, till the completion of the last Sub-scheme.

HIGHEST PRIZE,

Ten Thousand Dollars.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	10,000 Dolls. is	10,000 Dolls.
1	prize of	3,000 Dolls. is	3,000 Dolls.
4	prizes of	2,000 Dolls. is	8,000 Dolls.
4	prizes of	1,000 Dolls. is	4,000 Dolls.
5	prizes of	500 Dolls. is	2,500 Dolls.
20	prizes of	100 Dolls. is	2,000 Dolls.
37	prizes of	50 Dolls. is	1,850 Dolls.
100	prizes of	20 Dolls. is	2,000 Dolls.
202	prizes of	10 Dolls. is	2,020 Dolls.
105	prizes of	6 Dolls. is	630 Dolls.
4000	prizes of	5 Dolls. is	20,000 Dolls.
6000	prizes of	4 Dolls. is	24,000 Dolls.
10479	prizes, amounting to		80,000 Dolls.

☞The Sub-schemes are as follows:—the first one of which will be drawn on

Wednesday, the 22d of October.

The others will follow without unnecessary delay.

FIRST SUB-SCHEME.			SECOND SUB-SCHEME.		
1 prize of 2000 is $2000			1 prize of 2000 is $2000		
1	1000	1000	1	1000	1000
1	500	500	1	500	500
5	100	500	5	100	500
9	50	450	9	50	450
20	20	400	20	20	400
34	10	340	34	10	340
35	6	210	35	6	210
2000	4	8000	2000	4	8000
2106 prizes,		$13,400	2106 prizes,		$13,400

THIRD SUB SCHEME.			FOURTH SUB SCHEME.		
1 prize of 2000 is $2000			1 of $10,000 is $10,000		
1	1000	1000	1	3000	3000
1	500	500	1	2000	2000
5	100	500	1	1000	1000
9	50	450	2	500	1000
20	20	400	5	100	500
34	10	340	10	50	500
35	6	210	40	20	800
2000	4	8000	100	10	1000
			4000	5	20,000
2106 prizes,		$13,400	4161 prizes,		$39,800

*** *The whole of the Prizes are payable in CASH, which can be had the moment they are drawn.*

Full Schemes explaining the mode of drawing will be forwarded with tickets to distant adventurers; and to whom, after the drawing, the Register containing the official lists will be sent, if desired.

Whole Tickets, $5 00 | *Quarters*, $1 25
Halves, 2 50 | *Eighths*, 62½ *cts.*

To be had in the greatest variety of Numbers at

COHEN'S OFFICE,

114, Market street, Baltimore,

Where the Capital Prizes in all the previous Classes were sold, and where BOTH the Great Prizes of

One Hundred Thousand Dollars each

were sold in former Lotteries, and where more Capital Prizes have been sold than at any other office in America.

☞ORDERS, either by mail (post paid,) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prizes, will meet the same prompt attention as if on personal application. Address to

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS, *Baltimore*

Baltimore, Sept. 17, 1828. 90 4t.

POETRY.

THE PARTING OF SUMMER.—*By Mrs. Hemans.*

Thou'rt bearing hence thy roses,
Glad Summer, fare thee well!
Thou'rt singing thy last melodies
In every wood and dell.

But in the golden sunset
Of thy latest, lingering day,
Oh! tell me, o'er this checkered earth,
How hast thou past away?

Brightly, sweet Summer, brightly
Thine hours have floated by,
To the joyous birds of the woodland boughs,
The rangers of the sky.

And brightly in the forests,
To the wild deer wandering free;
And brightly, 'midst the garden flowers,
To the happy murmuring bee.

But how to human bosoms,
With all their hopes and fears,
And thoughts that make them eagle-wings,
To pierce the unborn years?

Sweet Summer! to the captive
Thou hast flown in burning dreams
Of the woods, with all their whispering leaves
And the blue, rejoicing streams;—

To the wasted and the weary
On the bed of sickness bound,
In sweet, delicious fantasies,
That changed with every sound;

To the sailor on the billows,
In longings, wild and vain,
For the gushing founts and breezy hills,
And the homes of earth again!

And unto me, glad Summer!
How hast thou flown to me?
My chainless footstep naught hath kept
From thy haunts of song and glee.

Thou hast flown in wayward visions,
In memories of the dead—
In shadows, from a troubled heart,
O'er thy sunny pathway shed!

In brief and sudden strivings,
To fling a weight aside—
'Midst these thy melodies have ceased,
And all thy roses died.

But oh! thou gentle Summer!
If I greet thy flowers once more,
Bring me again the buoyancy
Wherewith my soul would soar!

Give me to hail thy sunshine,
With a song and spirit free;
Or in a purer air than this
May that next meeting be!

New Cheap Fancy Store.

HENRY L. JONES has just received and is now opening, at the Store lately occupied by Mr. Staiert, south corner of Market Square, a large and very elegant assortment of Fancy Goods, which he will sell very low for Cash. His friends and the public are invited to call. Among his stock will be found the following articles.

Extra super blue Cloths. Do. low priced,
Handsome double milled Cassimere
Dark and steel mixt Sattinets and Cassimere
A great variety of extra fine Valencia, Merseilles & Swansdown Vestings
Green, red and white Flannels. Do. fine gauze do.
Coloured and scarlet cloth Shawls
7-8 & 4 4 Irish Linens. 7-4 8-4 & 10-4 table diaper.
Irish sheeting. Russia do. and disper.
Fine cambric dimity. Do low priced
Fig'd and plain black Bombazetts. Do col'd do
Heavy camlets Do. Tartan plaids, baizes & velvets.
Leghorn bonnets, superior and low priced,
A great variety of calicoes, newest style,
Beautiful Swiss robes, very cheap,
4-4, 5-4 and 6 4 Jaconet muslin,
Do. do. corded and checked,
Fine and low priced cambric muslins, assorted,
Plain and figured mull do.
Book muslin, plain and figur'd. Do. needle-worked.
Fine plain Swiss muslins. Extra rich figured do.
Linen cambrics. Ginghams, a great variety.
Linen cambric pocket hkfs. White cravats.
Imitation do. with borders. Long lawn, very cheap,
An elegant assortm't of handsome inserting trimings,
Thread laces, edging and insertion lace,
Bobinet laces, all widths and patterns.

Domestic Goods.

3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 brown shirtings and sheetings
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 bleached Washington and sea island shirtings. Paddings and sail duck.
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 Indigo apron checks, some very fine
Low priced negro cloths. Dowlass and oznaburgs.
4-4 porter sheetings. Linen & cotton buckram,
Ladies' white, blk, and col'd worsted hose, assorted
Fine black and white cotton do.
Gentlemen's fine elastic silk web suspenders.

Silk Goods.

Rich figd Gro. de Naps. Extra blk Italian lustrings.
Double chain and plain black Gro de Naps.
Sinchews & sarsnetts. Green, white, & p'k florences.
Col'd & black Italian crapes. Bandana and flag hkfs.
German do. some very handsome.
Levantine & fancy do. Rich bonnet Ribons,
An elegant assortment of belt ribons. Blk love do.
White, green, & pink satin do. Piping & silk cords.
A great variety of taffeta ribons, all widths & colors.
Fine French braids, assorted colors,
Cap ribons, very handsome, a great variety,
Best Italian sewing silk, all colours.

Crapes.

Heavy Mandarin crapes, do. Nankin, extra,
Canton do. a variety, crape lisse and hat crape,
Pink, white, green and black Italian do.
Long and square Cashmere shawls,
Crimson, scarlet, and white 4-4 & 3-4 do. handsome,
A great variety of Cashmere points,
Rich silk handkfs., barege and gauze do.
Green and white gauze veils, with & without borders,
4-4 & 5 4 blk. & white bobinett lace veils, some very beautiful.

Cutlery, &c.

Rodger's fine pen knives. Do. pocket do.
Low priced dirk do. Fine & low priced steel scissors,
Breakfast and dinner knives and forks, in setts,
Extra fine razors in cases, warranted good,
Heming & Sons' best needles. Clark's spool cotton,
Do. sewing thread, all colours. Linen & cot. tapes,
Black and white cotton cords. Steel knitting pins.
Gilt and steel buckles, Do. low priced.
Ladies' woodstock gloves. Col'd horseskin & kid do,
English & French Silk do. Gentlemen's do. assortd.
English & French silk hose. Cotton & worsted do.
Gentlemen's lamb's wool half hose,
Do white and col'd cotton do.
Patent Thread, all colours. Cotton Hkfs.
Large tortoise shell tuck combs, assorted,
Tortoise shell side do.
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs,
Toilet, reding and pocket combs, do. fine do.
Misses long necked do., London gilt pins, assorted,
Pearl & cambric shirt buttons, with & without loops,
Britannia and plated table spoons. Do. tea do.
Spectacles assorted. Rich plated snuffers & trays,
Brass candlesticks. Bed chamber do.
Extra silver mounted do. Do. plated coasters,
Bread and tea trays, in setts,
Clothes & tooth brushes. Whittemore cards, No. 10,
Antique oil. Fancy soaps. Toy watches,
Pocket books, with and without clasps,
Best gilt coat buttons. Do. steel do.
Suspender and coat moulds. Paste board,
Bonnet willows. Umbrellas, &c. &c. &c.

Fayetteville, Sept. 25.

Take Notice.

AT the last Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Cumberland County, the Subscriber qualified as executor to the last Will and Testament of Sebastian Staiert, deceased; all persons who owe the said estate are therefore requested to come forward immediately and make payment, and those having demands or claims against it, to present them within the time limited by law, or they will be barred a recovery.

JOSEPH AREY, *Executor.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1828.—90tf

A New Bargain!

THE Subscriber will certainly sell to the highest bidder, on Wednesday, the 22d day of October next, on the premises, the *TRACT OF LAND* on which he now lives, on the following terms, viz. one third part of the purchase money to be paid 1st of January, 1829, one third the 1st of January, 1830, and the remaining third the 1st of January, 1831 Bonds with approved securities, will be required, or notes negotiable at either of the Banks at Raleigh. The above tract of Land is situated in the county of Granville, 8 miles south of Roanoke, and 17 miles north of Oxford, lying on the waters of Grassy and Jonathan's Creeks, containing nineteen hundred acres, six or seven hundred of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, and well adapted to the growth of Wheat, Cotton, Corn, and Tobacco. There are about 150 or 200 acres of low grounds. Of the ridge land seven or eight hundred acres contiguous to the dwelling, are inferior to none in this section of the country, with ten or fifteen constant Springs. The improvements are extensive; the dwelling house is among the largest, most roomy, and in every respect, the most convenient in the county. It is new and built of the very best materials, beautifully situated on a gentle eminence, overlooking a large extent of country The out houses of every kind, are also new, and in a style of accommodation suited to the dwelling house. Within half a mile of the dwelling, are a saw and grist mill, and cotton gin. The grist mill yields 1000 bushels of corn and 150 or 200 bushels of wheat per annum. A ready sale may always be made of the produce of the saw mill. It contains an extensive Orchard, with a great variety of fruits. The tract is situated in the centre of a neighborhood, which for health, wealth, intelligence, morals, and every social consideration, yields to none in the State. The subscriber forbears a more minute description of the above tract, as those wishing to purchase, are expected to come and judge for themselves, previously to the day of sale.

HENRY YOUNG.

Granville Co. Sept. 1, 1828.

I HAVE lately received from Philadelphia and N. York, some *CHOICE LEATHER* for manufacturing, and will receive orders for *Boots and Shoes* made to measure and warranted of the best workmanship and neatest style.

I keep constantly on hand an extensive assortment of *SHOES*, of nearly every description, and will sell very low for cash, wholesale or retail.

W. L. HAWLEY,
Two doors East of Market Square.

July 31. 82tf.

The Subscribers

Are this day receiving in part their Spring Supply of

GROCERIES,

The whole of which is expected by the first arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, and will consist in part, of the following articles, to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

40 Hhds. prime Sugars,
40 bbls. loaf and lump do.
214 bags Havanna, Cuba, St. Domingo, and Porto Rico Coffee,
5 do Pepper,
6 do Race Ginger,
2 do Pimento,
100 Bbls. Brandy and Whiskey,
20 do N. E. Rum,
20 do American Gin,
3 hhds Jamaica Spirits,
1 do N. O. Rum,
6 pipes Cogniac Brandy, (*Seignette brands,*)
3 do old Holland Gin,
1 Hhd. W. I. Shrub,
10 qur casks Teneriffe and Sherry
3 half pipes Corsica
8 qur casks sweet Malaga
9 do do Muscat
3 half quar. casks old Madeira
½ pipe do do
6 half quar. casks Cette
2 do do do Port
WINES
2 hhds. Copperas.
1 ceroon Bengal Indigo,
1 cask Epsom Salts,
12 bbls Glauber do.
20 boxes Glass,
5 do Soap,
30 do Marine do.
6 do fresh ground Mustard,
20 do fresh Bloom Raisins,
15 do Imperial, Gunpowder, and Hyson Teas
60 bags Shot, assorted numbers,
20 kegs Orange Powder,
2 hampers bottles,
1 bbl Philadelphia Starch,

With a *great variety* of every article in their line.

HORTONS & HUTTON.

April 3, 1828. 65-tf.

Jailer's Notice.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Sampson County, North Carolina, a negro girl who says her name is *ADOLINE*, and that she belongs to Thomas Smith, of Richland District, South Carolina. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be dealt with according to law, in such cases made and provided.

THOMAS K. MORISY, Jailer.

July 23, 1828. 82tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1828.

Jesse Birdsall, vs. J. B. Stillwell and Wm. A. Matthews. } Original Attachment.

ON motion, *Ordered*, That publication be made for six weeks in the *Carolina Observer*, for the defendants, Wm. A Matthews, and J. B. Stillwell, to appear, plead or demur, on or before the next Term of this Court.

Test, THO. I. FAISON, *C. C.*

88-ow.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. August Term, 1828.

Jesse Birdsall, vs. Wm. A. Mathews } Original Attachment.

ON motion, *Ordered*, that publication be made in the *Carolina Observer* for six weeks, for the defendant, William A. Mathews, to appear, plead or demur, on or before the next term of this Court.

Test, THO. I. FAISON, *C. C.*

88-6w.

Cash for Rags.

THE highest prices in cash will be paid for 16,000 pounds clean Linen and Cotton *Rags*, in quantities not less than 500lbs.

WILLIAMS & FENN.

August 28. 86tf.

Take Notice.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the Firm of *ROBIE & NELSON*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; all persons indebted to said firm are requested to call and make immediate payment to Sam'l F. Nelson, who is authorized to receive the same.

JOHN ROBIE,
SAM'L F. NELSON.

August 11, 1828.

Further Notice.

THE Subscriber would inform the public, that he continues to manufacture at the Old Stand of Robie & Nelson, where he will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of *BOOTS & SHOES*, of the best quality.

JOHN ROBIE.

N. B. Boots and Shoes made to measure at short notice.

August 10. 84tf

The Mansion Hotel

Is now undergoing a thorough repair out and inside, the establishment to be enlarged with additional Rooms, such as Billiards, Baths, Barber's and other offices fitted up. The vegetable and pleasure Gardens, with summer Houses, all to be made new. The Stables stand in the rear, adjoining large lots of ground well calculated for the erection of Pavilions for public exhibition.

The location of the Mansion as respects business or health, is particularly favorable, being central, dry and free from moisture or stagnant waters of any kind, and when the rubbish and filth are removed from the houses and premises, it will prove a desirable residence for any family fond of a pleasant, rural and healthy situation. The buildings are large and airy, embracing a front of 120 feet on Hay street and extending back 82 feet, including piazza. The Parlours, Dining Rooms, Bar, Supper and Ball Rooms together with the first floor of Bed Rooms, are all spacious and well arranged, with Bells to each room. There are few Hotels better calculated to afford comfort and convenience to the occupants and residents, than this pleasant and extensive establishment.

It is expected the improvements will be completed by the middle of next November, and now offer the premises for rent, to any person calculated to manage to advantage a genteel establishment. The Hotel will be rented with or without furniture, if early application is made. For terms apply to the

Proprietor of the Mansion Hotel.

Fayetteville, N. C.

September 4. 87*tf*

Cheap Goods.

THE Subscriber respectfully begs to announce the arrival of an entirely *NEW STOCK* of *French, Dutch, India, English, Irish, Scotch and American* GOODS, selected with particular care, and forming a most extensive and varied assortment of FASHIONABLE AND STAPLE ARTICLES, which are now offered for sale at extremely reduced prices, for cash or negotiable notes; Country Merchants and the public generally, are respectfully invited to examine the GOODS:—AMONG WHICH ARE, VIZ.

Cloths and Cassimeres, extra and super blue, black, green and olive colours,
Ditto, fine and common, assorted,
Ladies' blue and scarlet pelisse cloths,
Sattinetts, super blue, steel-mixt, drab & Oxford gray,
Cassinetts, circassians, white jeans and drillings,
Camlets and Scotch tartan plaids,
Green and scarlet moreens and rattinetts,
Russia sheeting and duck, brown linen and dowlass,
Irish linen, Scotch lawn and imitation do. Holland,
Marseilles quilts, 12-4 wide, and English do.
Towelling, table diaper & damask do. 4-4, 6 4 & 8 4,
Flannels, red, white, green and yellow, fine & common 8-4,
Ladies' white gauze do., very superior,
Bombazines, French and English super, black and drab,
Calicoes, a great variety, and some splendid new patterns,
Fancy ginghams and Bengal stripe do.
Furniture do. & dimity, caroline plaids & Ginghams,
Mosquito netts and oil cloths, shirtings & sheetings,
Tamboured, flounced and gingham robes, plain and figured crape dresses,
Plain, figured and striped Gros de Naples, a variety of shades and colours, very fashionable,
Barege, plain and stripe, black do. and hat crape,
White, green and pink florence, blk. and mixt silk camlet,
Sattin and nankeen levantine, crape lisse, white and green,
Blk. sarsenet and sinchews, bordered green do. for umbrella covering,
Soncham pongees, cornelian silks, and watered Gros de Naples,
Muslins, mull mull, Swiss and jaconet plain & figured,
Do. Book, plain, seeded and tamb'd, Scotch Mull do.
Cambrics, fine and common, cambric dimity and furniture, do.
Cambric, barege and fancy silk hdkfs. and shawls,
Flag and bandano do. and cotton shawls and hdkfs.
Barege, bayden, crape and merino scarfs and hdkfs.
Swiss and cashmere points and cravats, book muslin handkerchiefs,
Vigonia, valentia and cashmere long shawls, & gauze handkerchiefs,
Tippets, collerets, green and white veils, gauze do.
Black and white lace veils, edgings, gimps, cords and tapes,
Horseskin, beaver, woodstock, kid & dogskin gloves, black silk do.
Havanna hats, and misses straw do., Leghorn and Navarino bonnets, the latter a new and fashionable article,
Ladies' silk, cotton, and coloured worsted stockings,
Gentlemen's do. do. and half hose, mixt do. cotton and worsted braces,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's silk umbrellas, cotton ditto and parasols,
Feather and palm-leaf fans, artificial flowers and ribbons, a great variety.
Sewing silk and twist, gilt and common buttons, vest and coat silk do.
Rose and point blankets, negro cloths, oznaburgs, domestic checks and stripes,
An extensive assortment of women, men, and children's shoes, pumps, boots, and bootees, fine and common,
Calf and Morocco skins, soal and upper leather, wool hats,
Gentlemen's fine beaver and fur hats, youth's caps,
Cotton and wool cards, spelling books & stationary,
Cotton bagging, bale rope, and twine,
A general assortment of hardware, iron, steel, castings and crockery ware,
Gun powder and shot, teas, loaf and brown sugar, 100 bags coffee, old rum, and cogniac brandy, gin, Teneriffe, and old Madeira wine, Monongahela old whiskey, porter in bottles, apple and peach brandy, old rye whiskey, fresh London mustard, raisins, almonds, and Madeira nuts, sweet oil, olives and anchovies, lime juice, and double refined lemon syrup, lemons, cheese, pickled salmon, and old Spanish segars, together with a variety of other articles too tedious to be enumerated.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,
Brick Tenement—Green Street.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 4, 1828. 87*tf.*

Lafayette Hotel,

HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

RICH'D COCHRAN

HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and controul of his

Father and Mother,

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.

July 31. 82-tf.

At the above Hotel an authorized *STAGE OFFICE* is kept, where seats are taken for all the Stages that depart from Fayetteville.

August 14.

For Sale,

40 Pieces cotton Bagging,
30 coils bale Rope,
35 bags prime Coffee,
8 hhds. Molasses,
20 bbls. Sugar,
25 kegs cut Nails,
150 sides soal Leather,
200 lbs. Quicksilver,
3 tons Iron,
40 sets wagon Boxes,
3 hhds. N. E. Rum,
4 qr casks Malaga Wine,
10 bbls peach Brandy,
15 do apple ditto,
40 bbls. Whiskey,
1500 bushels alum Salt,
500 ditto Sound do.
1000 ditto Liverpool do.

Powder, Shot, Lead, Indigo, Madder, Salts, Salt Petre, Spice, Pepper and Ginger, by

WHITEHEAD & FULLER.

August 14. 84tf.

Norfolk Line.

LEAVES Fayetteville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Mornings, and arrives at Norfolk every Wednesday Friday, and Sunday, by 5 P. M.

Leaves Norfolk every Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday, and arrives at Fayetteville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays, by 9 P. M.

Passengers leaving Fayetteville on Monday, reach Norfolk in time for the Baltimore and Philadelphia or Seaford Boats, Those leaving on Wedneday, reach Norfolk in time for the Philadelphia or Seaford Boat. And those leaving on Friday reach Norfolk in time for the Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia or Seaford Boats. The Line has been much improved, and the routes so altered as to afford sufficient time for sleep.

THE PROPRIETORS.

June 1828. 76tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

CUMBERLAND SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW,
Spring Term, 1828.

Jannetta Jones vs. George K. Jones. } Petition for Divorce & Alimony.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, George K. Jones, is not a resident of this State, *Ordered*, that publication be made in the *North Carolina Journal* and *Carolina Observer*, for three months, that unless the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be holden for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, and plead, answer, and demur, the petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte. Test,

EDWARD LEE WINSLOW, *C. S. C.*

80-3m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

CUMBERLAND SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW,
Spring Term, 1828.

Thomas J. Curtis vs. William L. Adams. } Original Attachment. Levied on a Tract of Land in Richmond county.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, *Ordered*, That publication be made for three months, in the *Carolina Observer*, that unless the Defendant, William L. Adams, appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be holden for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, and plead and replevy, final judgment will be entered, and execution issue accordingly. Witness,

EDWARD LEE WINSLOW, *C. S. C.*

Blanks.

E. J. HALE has just printed, and will keep constantly for sale at the Observer office, an abundant supply of nearly all the kinds of Blanks used by Merchants, Clerks of Courts, Sheriffs, and Constables, which he offers at the usual low prices. Among those now on hand are,

Bills of Exchange,
Checks on the U. States, State, & Cape Fear Banks,
U. States and State Bank Notes.
Common Warranty Deeds,
Sheriff's Deeds,
Do do for Lands sold for Taxes,
Sheriff's Tax Receipts,
State Warrants,
Common do.
Attachments,
Bail Bonds,
Recognizances,
Insolvent Debtors' Bonds,
Delivery Bonds,
Superior and County Court Writs,
Do. do. Subpœnas,
Do. do. Executions,
Do. do. Ca. Sa.
Do. do. Ven. Exponas,
Do. do. Prosecution Bonds,
Do. do. Jury Tickets,
Do. do. Witness Tickets,
Appeal Bonds. Guardian Bonds.
Administration Bonds and Letters,
Marriage Licenses. Apprentices' Indentures.
Constable's Bonds. Retailer's Licenses.
Bastardy Bonds. Orders of Sale.
Clerks' Fee Bills,
Militia Captains' Returns. Do. Executions.
Tobacco Notes. Do. Manifests.
Wagon Tickets, &c.

March 20, 1828.

Printing neatly executed, At this Office.

Fayetteville Cotton Factory.

COTTON YARN made at the above Factory is offered to Country Merchants and others for Sale at a price, less than it can be imported, by application to Mr. Hugh McLaurin, Mr. John M. Robbin or the subscriber.

HY. A. DONALDSON.

August 5, 1828. 83-tf.

For Sale,

10,000 Lbs. prime BACON, cured in this place, and 800 lbs. of excellent LARD,

Apply to E. L. WINSLOW.

Fayetteville, April 23, 1828. 68tf.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber either by Note or Account are earnestly requested to call and make payment before the 1st day of August next, and all those having claims against him will please present them for settlement.

WM. TRACY.

Lafayette Hotel, 17th July, 1828.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to make immediate payment—longer indulgence cannot be granted.

ROBT. T. GOODWIN.

April 22, 1828. 68tf.

Hardware Store.

THE Subscriber has just received and now offers for sale, at his Store on Market square, a large and general assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery

embracing nearly every article in that line of business. Also, a general assortment of

Groceries,
Paints, Oils,
Drugs, Dye Stuffs, &c.

The whole of which Goods are bought low, and will be sold at a small advance for cash, or on short credit to persons whose punctuality can be relied on.

JAMES BAKER.

January 23, 1828. 55tf.

$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from our Mills at Wilmington, four or five weeks since, a dark mulatto Man named CHARLES, 26 or 27 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches in height, and stoutly built. We purchased Charles in January, 1826; he has wrought with our Carpenters most of the time since. He was formerly owned by Mr. Louis Readie, of Meville's Creek, Beaufort county, 15 miles below North Washington on Pamplico.

We have some cause to suspect that he may have joined some runaways belonging either to Sampson or Wake county.

We will give Twenty Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to us, or Ten Dollars on his being safely lodged in any Jail in the State.

C & P. MALLETT.

Fayetteville, May 17, 1827.—19-tf.

Spring Goods.

THE subscriber announces to the public, that he has received his *Spring Supply*, consisting of a variety of *BRITISH, FRENCH, & AMERICAN GOODS, newest style.* They have been bought at the New York auctions, a considerable part at the original package sales, and will be sold, either by wholesale or retail, at very low prices for cash. Merchants from the country will do well to call and examine for themselves His assortment consists in part of the following, viz:

Extra super Blue and black *CLOTHS*
Super blue, black, olive, bottle green, mixed and drab do.
Union mixtures, cassinetts and sattinetts
Black Lastings, circassians and bombazettes
Super white Flannels, paddings, &c.
Grecian stripes, granderills, and cotton florentines
White and brown drillings and white Jeans
Yellow Nankins, brown linens, &c
Superb merino square and long shawls
Cashmere shawls and hdkfs.
Green and crimson moreens and rattinets
Super and low priced black worsted hose
White & col'd cotton hose, & thread half hose
Extra rich toilinet, swansdown & Marseilles vestings
Super and low priced 6-4 cambrics
Satin stripe white and col'd do
New style 3-4 4-4 and 5-4 cambric ginghams
Rich seeded, crossbarred, and stripe muslins
Extra super 5-4 and 3-4 cambric dimity
Do 5-4 plain and figured Jaconets
Super 6-4 figured and plain book muslins
Super and low priced mull do.
Plain and figured Swiss do.
Swiss points, capes and tippets
French wrought white robes
Super sea island and low priced shirtings
5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 brown shirtings and sheetings
American blue plaids and apron checks
Washington and linen bed ticks
Fancy new style, figured, plaided, and shaded cambric prints, a variety
Rich 4-4 Swiss prints
Rich 4-4 and 3-4 furniture chintz
6 4 pavilion gauze, for mosquito nets
Real Russia and imitation sheetings
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens
Silks—Black Nankin crape robes
Plain black satin and taffeta
Rick black figured Gros-de-naps
Double chained black Levantines
Black sinchews and sarsnets
Superior new style Florentine vestings
Rich ombre and figured Gros-dete
Superior Batteste dresses, variety of shades & colors
Rich white and blue Barege
Black and green French crape
Black gauzes, a variety—green do.
Black and white silk hose, and gloves
Rich figured and plaid barege hdkfs.
White and green gauze veils
Gauze robes, various colors
Black Barcelona Hdkfs. Fancy plaid silk do
Bandanna and flag hdkfs.
New style gauze, wove, and embossed Ribbons
Taffeta ribbons, all colors. Watch and belt do.
Black and blue sewing silks
Wide and narrow bobbinet laces
Thread and gimp laces. Long Lawns
Bobbinet lace shawls and tippets
Thread cambrics and thread cambric hdkfs.
8-4 & 10-4 table diapers. Bird eye and Russia do.
Brown cambric and bonnet bows
Dark and pink colored cambric
Holland, sail duck and buckram
Osnaburgs and brown towellings
White and printed bed spreads
Chintz shawls and hdkfs.
Black tabby velvet and velvet ribbons
Black ostrich feathers. Leghorn and straw bonnets
Bandboxes, wreathes and flowers
Ladies prunel and morocco shoes
Long and short white kid gloves
Colored and black horse skin do
Men's fashionable white and black Hats
Phosphorus pocket lights
Cotton balls and patent thread
Transparent and Windsor soap
Seidlitz & soda powders. Best Tea, in fancy boxes
Fancy pen-knives, scissors, pins, &c.
Scotch and Maccaboy snuff
Indelible Ink, pomatum and perfumery
Paper hanging and bordering
Paste Board and Millinet

JOHN McALLY.

Fayetteville, May 4, 1828.